Education upto the age of fourteen a fundamental right

*63. PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent judgement of the Supreme Court to the effect that education up to the age of fourteen is a Fundamental Right; and

(b) if so, whit steps Government propose to take to cover the unfilled gap among children up to the age of fourteen, reganding enjoyment of this right?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Folicy on Edu. cation as revised in 1992 resolves that free and compulsory education of satisfactory quality is to be provided to all children upto 14 years of age before We enter 21st century. Towards this end, a disaggregated approach will be adopted through district planning which is being visualised as follows;

(i) In districts in which access and enrolment are *high,* efforts will be mads to bring the remaining children into the fold of school sys tem;

(ii) In all the Total Literacy Campaign districts in which community mobilisation for literacy and education has been successfully planned under the National Literacy Mission programme, a strong intervention will be made through formal and non-formal channels, for a total coverage of all eligible children;

(iii) In the low 1iteracy districts in which the provision of education facilities is not yet satisfactory and the delivery system functions without much community involvement, efforts to generate awareness and community mobilisation will be undertaken block by block;

(iv) Special emphasis will foe given to the expansion of the programmes of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) as a feeder and support programme for education and alround development of the child; and

(v) In addition, voluntary agencies, academic and research institutions will be encouraged to take up innovative projects and reseatPdh and evaluation activities involving area-specific planning to ensurethat no child remains outlide the school system.

Production of foodgrains

*64. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA:
SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) what were the targets fixed both for rabi and kharif foodgrains during the last three years and this year;

(b) what have been the achievements against these targets;

(c) whether there has been an improvement in the yield of crops both under rabi and kharif during these years;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) what steps have been taken to increase production of foodgrains; and

(f) what is the buffer stock posi tion and by when will it become satisfactory?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) and (b) The targets and achievements of kharif and rabi foodgrains during the last three years i.e. 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 and during the current year 1992-93 are as follows:—

(MiiIon tonnes)

Year	Kharif Foodgrains		Rabi Foodgrains	
	Targets	Achieve-ments	Targets	Achieve-ments
1989-90	98.00	100.99	77.00	70.05
1990-91	99.10	99.44	77.40	76.95
1991-92	103.15	91.42	79.35	75.64
1992-93 . . . . . (LIKELY)	103.25	98.70	79.75	78.00

(c) There has been an improvement in the yield of foodgrains both under kharif and rabi during these years except yield *of* kharif foodgrains which declined during 1991-92 due to unfavourable weather conditions.

(d) The yield estimates of food.

grains for kharif and (rabi seasons during the last four years are as follows:—

(Kg per hectare)

	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (L ikely)
Kharif foodgrains	1241	1231	1166	1275
Rabi foodgrains	1544	1635	1751	1750

(e): To increase the production of foodgrains in the country, the schemes such as Integrated Programme of Rice Development (IPRD); Special Foodgrain Production Porgramme (SFPP)—Wheat, Maize & Millets; and Pulses; National Pulses Development Project (NPDP); etc. are under implementation besides credit, market, and price support.

(f) The level of stocks of rice and wheat in the Central Pool as on 1.2.1993 and 1-1-1993 and the requirement as per buffer stocking policy laid down for 1-1-1993 is given below:

(Million tonnes)

	1-2-93	1-1-93	Requirement as per buffer stocking policy
Rice	9.6	8.5	7.7
Wheat	2.9	3.3	7.7
Total	12.5	11.8	15.4

The Government keep on reviewing the stock position of rice and wheat in the Central Pool from time to time and imports are resorted to as and when the requirements of the Public Distribution System cannot be met through domestic supplies. However, the stock position is likely to be satisfactory after the procurement of the wheat.

Payment of Share cost on Sardar Sarovar Project

*65. SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL; Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that participating States for Sardar Safovar Project have not paid their share of expenditure;

(b) what is the amount of expenditure yet to be paid by the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan for Sardar Sarovar Projects; and

(c) what steps the Central Government would take to fulfil the guidelines laid down by Narmada Tribunal for the payment to sharable ex-penditure in Sardar Sarovar Project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) to (c) As per information furnished by Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Ltd., the total expenditure by Gujarat on Sardar Sarovar Project (SSP) upto 31-7-1992 is Rs. 201.38 crores. Out of this, the share of Gujarat is Rs. 1411.86 crores and the total of shares of the other three party States is Rs. 604.52 crores.